THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, *EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.*

SALISBURY, N. C., APRIL 18, 1839.

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TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

C. N. PRICE,

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Phifer, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or Execute,

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the *earliest fashions* from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST FASHIONS AND Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

Concord, Nov. 29, 1838.

SALISBURY RACES.

THE RACES over the Salisbury Course, will commence on *Tuesday the 21st of May*, and continue four days.

First Day.—Sweepstake for three year old colts and and fillies, mile heats—entrance $50, half forfeit. To be kept open until evening before the race.

Second Day.—Association Purse, $150—mile heats—free for any thing.

Third Day.—Association Purse, $200—two mile heats—free for any thing, once, A the winner on the preceding day.

Fourth Day.—Purse, [illegible] the entrance

April 4, 1839. BY THE MANAGERS.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS [illegible] always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and careful hostlers.

[illegible] hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

NEW FIRM.

E. BIRCKHEAD & G. UTZMAN, having entered into Copartnership in the

TINNING AND COPPERSMITH BUSINESS,

WOULD respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that it is their intention to keep constantly on hand and for sale, a large and extensive assortment of

Tin Ware, Copper Stills, &c.

and, in short, almost every article in the above branches that can be manufactured in this country.

Their Shop is situated on Main-street, between Messrs. Cress & Boger's, and J. & W. Murphy's stores.

N. B. Orders from a distance for work will be punctually attended to.

Salisbury, March 7, 1839. tf

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

THE LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

wishes to employ five or six good, respectable families of girls to work in their Factory as Spinners, Weavers, &c. None but those of *good character* need apply. Applications to be made to J. G. CAIRNS, Agent.

Lexington, March 28, 1839. tf

THE Room, in the rear of Mr. Fraley's Tailor Shop, formerly occupied by Dr. Powe, is now to rent.—Inquire at this Office.

April 4, 1839. 2t

A second handed secretary (cheap) is wanted. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

From the District (Tenn.) Herald.

SUTHREN OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Jungfrau, one of the highest elevations of the Alps, was held for a long period by the desperate and sanguinary Suthren and his base accomplices. Such was the terror of his name, and such the success of his villainies, that the peaceful Swiss residing in the neighborhood of the Mountains fled from him as from the approach of an evil spirit. The vast height and irregularities of the Alps, and their summits covered with perpetual snow, precluded the arrest of Suthren and his blood-thirsty gang. Yet the ever-watchful eye of justice, notwithstanding these hindrances, passed not by a single clue which might aid in the detection of this arch-rebel, and secure to the country peace and quiet. To the great amazement of thousands, and in spite of the attempts made to capture him, Suthren's power seemed daily to increase as well as the number of his followers, and now he could muster at a trumpet's blast, one hundred degraded wretches, the offscourings of the earth, persons banished from the society of man and from the delightful abode of their wives and children. The strong hold of Suthren was one evidently the production of nature, but greatly fortified and embellished by art. A subterraneous cavern was the abode of these desperadoes, lost to every tender feeling—the bane of social life and the curse of mankind. The entrance to this dread resort of infamy was through a narrow cavity situated underneath a large projecting rock, which formed part of the stupendous elevation of Jungfrau.

This cavity or entrance, if otherwise called, so ingeniously formed and undoubtedly by the hand of man, could be entered by no other means than by a substantial cable which was carefully twisted around the projecting mass of granite, and tied to an iron staple within the cavern. The cavern was divided into numerous apartments, extending back to a considerable distance on each side, leaving a large open space in the centre, used as the general place of rendezvous for the brigands. Here would a set of desperadoes the most revengeful and gloomy that ever took council for the destruction of man assemble, to chaunt their barbarous orgies, and recount the daring exploits which they had, in previous time, effected. Frequently would they pass the poisonous bowl, the bane of earthly bliss till morn, or terminate their hellish carousal by the death of some of their clan.

Suthren, one of the most daring and desperate rebels to the cause of justice, selected this dismal cavern for the perpetration of his base schemes, and for the accumulation of that treasure taken from the unsuspecting traveller in his journey over the mountains.

One evening just before the sun glided below the [illegible] stinty pavement, poised it to his [illegible] a long shrill blast, which echoed and re-echoed through the gloomy apartments. The trumpet's blast soon brought the brigands, who had secreted themselves in the most distant parts of the cave, with the exception of a few who were of such ferocious spirit that they could not brook the mandates of Suthren; these, with slow and reluctant step, attended to the summons of their chief.—Blanton, a man or rather a demon of most ferocious aspect, who had long been dissatisfied with the procedure of Suthren, and chafed to madness at the restriction laid upon him, ventured before his chief to utter the most opprobrious epithets,—branding him as a coward for relinquishing some object totally beyond his power.

"Fool, thou liest!" cried Suthren in a ferment of passion, and seizing Blanton by the throat.—"When did your chief relinquish an object in his power—who taught thee to brand the name of Suthren with cowardice? 'Twas his arm that snatched your vile carcase from between heaven and earth, and is it thus you requite him? Yea! he saved you from the greedy jaws of hell. Is it Blanton who dares to utter such debasing language in the presence of his chief? Fool! fear ye not this arm, dyed with the blood of friend as well as foe? Fear ye not the vengeance of Suthren of the Mountains?" Dashing Blanton against the rocky side of the cavern. "Monster! dog! begone, and know if ever thy dastard voice be raised against my power, by the thousand arms of death, I'll sweep thee to hell quick as the lightning's flash!" He looked around upon the scowling features of his men like the Libyan lion at bay, with his pursuers in front, and on their darkened brows saw portrayed the highest indignation. "Slaves! paltrons!" resumed Suthren in a voice of thunder. "Do ye commend the acts of that villainous ruffian, who, not content to heap insult on his chief, has dared to break the very laws which ye yourselves have made, and would spit in your coward faces, if Suthren were not here to protect you!" A murmur of indignation rises among the assembled band.—"What! and, with your miscreant tongues, dare ye applaud his insolence?" Advancing towards the banditti with rapid strides and drawn sword. "Slaves! cowards! come on; imbrue your hands in Suthren's blood. May he at least die gloriously, defending the rights of his band against the menaces of a dastard coward—strike, if your fears will not betray you, and, in so doing, bring down his swift avenging sword upon your guilty heads."

The marauders shrunk back in dismay at the ferocity, yet determined resolution of their chief, and a calm ensued. At length, Suthren spoke. "Comrades, ye have followed, with success, the adventurous bandit chief. He has led you on to victory and wealth—will ye now sully his name and valor by giving credence to the traitor Blanton? 'Tis my prerogative to pronounce his doom. But comrades, by this right arm, deep stained with the blood of innocence, I swear, if ye cross my will, being your leader, this poignard shall end his hated life ere the village clock strikes six.

But if ye still regard Suthren as your chief and continue to obey his commands, there is a way of gaining wealth even beyond your hopes and wishes, known only to myself."

"Huzza for Suthren," cry the robbers; "prince of bandits, we'll follow none other." "Then comrades," Suthren continued, "this night we go to the foot of Mt. Cervine to attack a corps of carriages heavily laden, bearing produce and riches to the king of Prussia—one bold stroke and all is ours." Shouts of applause resound throughout the cavern. "Ere night set in I watched their course and overheard one say we encamp near Mount Cervine. Now comrades trust once more to the guidance of Suthren, and ere mid-night spreads her sable mantle round, shouts of victory shall be heard and Suthren's band victorious. "Suthren, we'll follow thee to victory or death," cry the band.—"Huzza! Death and hell! let's on." "Men," Suthren continues, "my soul thirsts for action—my spirit pants for liberty! Death and Furies! Robbers and Assassins! with these words I can set creation, her laws to boot, at defiance. Suthren or death shall be the word." "Suthren or death,"—responded the ruffians. "Now, my boys, I am your leader, and glory to him who most shall ravage and destroy. Then let us on—surprise the guards in the mid-night gloom, bury all in one lasting sleep of death." Reiterated shouts of applause are heard amongst the band. "Onward," they cry; "Suthren or death!" and with their chief in the van—they rush from the cavern, ascend the rope to the projecting rock and disappear. The carriages seen by Suthren were sent designedly as near the robbers' cave as possible, without creating suspicion, so that they might decoy the free-booters into a snare. Soldiers legally sent had penetrated, the night previous, as far as Cervine, and took their station in ambush, whilst the robbers lay in a fit of debauch. Here they awaited in silence through the following day the approach of the cavalcade.—Great care was taken to bring the carriages, within the view of some of the gang, and in this way Suthren found out, by the remarks of one, where they resolved to encamp. All things were thoroughly prepared before mid-night, the period at which the robbers as they thought would make the attack. Carriages were arranged in order, soldiers had taken their position behind them, in the most advantageous manner, to meet the foe.—About mid-night the banditti made the attack with horrible yells upon the carriages. The soldiers rushed forward and a scene ensued too horrible to relate. The ruffians, animated by Suthren, fought long and desperately, but his fall in the later part of the strife put a check to the contest. The ground was strewed with the dead and dying, clearly indicating a well contested fight, pouring forth their horrible curses on the heads of their destroyers. Many had fallen on both sides. Foe grappled with foe in the agonies of death, and Suthren was found as he had fallen with a poignard tightly grasped with one hand and with the other the throat of a soldier, still grinning a malicious smile.

Day-light appeared and the cavern was searched but nought was found save the remains of human carcases, who had lingered out a miserable existence in the remorseless hands of the bandits.

The robbers were all destroyed on the preceding night except a few, who were taken next morning while returning from some lawless excursion.—[illegible] they resolved to execute immediately, lest [illegible] being stationed for the [illegible] each desperado met his fate in turn, with [illegible] sullen humor and remorseless, unsubdued spirit, characteristic of the robber.

On the arrival of the soldiers at Geneva, a day of thanksgiving and prayer was solemnly instituted, for the purpose of returning thanks to God, for the preservation of their country from the marauder, and above all for the death of Suthren their direst enemy.

P. S.

Village Lighted by Natural Gas.—The village of Fredonia, in the western part of the State of New York, presents this singular phenomenon. The village is 40 miles from Buffalo, and about 2 from Lake Erie. A small cut rapid stream, called the Canadoway, passes through it, and after turning several mills discharges itself into the lake below. Near the mouth is a small harbor with a light-house. While removing an old mill, which stood partly over this stream, in Fredonia, three years since, some bubbles were observed to break frequently from the water, and on trial were found to be inflammable. A company was formed, and a hole, an inch and a half in diameter, being bored through the rock, a soft footed limestone, the gas left its natural channel and ascended through this. A gasometer was constructed, with a small house for its protection, and pipes being laid, the gas is conveyed through the whole village. One hundred lights are fed from it, more or less, at an expense of one dollar and a half yearly for each.—The streets and public churches are lighted with it. The flame is large, but not so strong or brilliant as that from gas in our cities; it is, however, in high favor with the inhabitants.

The gasometer, I found on measurement, collected eighty-eight cubic feet in twelve hours during the day, but the man who has charge of it told me that more might be produced with a larger apuratus. About a mile from the village, and in the same stream, it comes up in quantities four or five times as great. The contractor for the light-house purchased the right to it, and laid pipes to the lake but found it impossible to make it descend, the difference in elevation being very great. It preferred its own natural channels, and bubbled up beyond the reach of his gasometer. The gas is carboretted hydrogen, and is supposed to come from beds of bituminous coal; the only rock visible, however, here, and to a great extent along the southern shores of the lake, is fœted limestone.—*Brewster's Journal.*

MATRIMONIAL LOTTERY.

A recent traveller in the United States gives a curious account of a matrimonial lottery, which was formed there with beneficial effects, however singular it may seem.

"On the 21st day of December last," says he, "I was passing through the State of South Carolina, and in the evening arrived in the suburbs of the town of—, where I had an acquaintance, on whom I called. I was quickly informed that the family was invited to a wedding in a neighboring house; and on being requested, I changed my clothes and went with them. As soon as the young couple were married, the company was seated, and a profound silence ensued. A young lawyer then arose, and addressed the company very eloquently; and in finishing his discourses, begged leave to offer a New Scheme of matrimony, which he believed would be beneficial, and, on obtaining leave he proposed—That one man in the company should be selected as president, should be duly sworn to keep entirely secret all the communications that should be forwarded to him in his official department that night; and that each unmarried gentleman and lady should write his or her name on a piece of paper, and under it place the the name of the person they wished to marry: then hand it to the president for inspection: and if any gentleman and lady had reciprocally chosen each other, the president was to inform each of the result; and those who had not been reciprocal in their choice, kept entirely secret.

"After the appointment of the president, communications were accordingly handed up to the chair, and it was found that twelve young gentlemen and ladies had made reciprocal choices; but whom they had chosen, remained a secret to all but themselves and the president. The conversation changed, and the company respectively retired.

"Now hear the conclusion. I was passing through the same place on the 14th of March following, and was informed that eleven of the twelve matches had been solemnized; and the young gentlemen of eight couple of the eleven had declared that their diffidence was so great, that they certainly should not have addressed their respective wives, if the above scheme had not been introduced.

EARLY INSTRUCTION

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." The Norfolk Beacon, after copying from another paper, a short paragraph stating that all the boys in the city of Boston (save thirty-three) are enjoying the blessings of school education, public or private, with the added remark that "no other city in the world could say as much,"—makes in connection the subjoined comments. They are words of truth and soberness on a subject of importance to the welfare of the individuals and of society:—"And yet what city in the Union ought not to say it; Men willingly expend hundreds of thousands to build prisons, and to adopt modes for protecting society from the violent and the vicious, and grudge to build a school-house for the education of every boy and girl throughout the country, and the sowing of those seeds, which will spring up not in rapine and bloodshed, but in public usefulness a liberal civilization. The best means of preventing crime is to begin at the beginning and instil the principles of honesty and virtue in the youthful mind. It is very rare that a child well brought up by sober and scrupulous parents turns out badly, and if he does, there is some ground for indulging a hope of reformation even at the eleventh hour. Indeed we are told in one of the most affecting and eloquent passages of holy writ, in substance, that the virtue of parents shall not be without avail upon their decendants; "I have been young and now I am old, yet have I never seen the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread." And one of the best means of aiding the parent in nurturing his child, is the establishment of first-rate schools which every boy and girl in the State may attend at a trifling expense, or with none."—*Poulson's Daily Advertiser.*

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1839.

The Season.—The quantity of rain for the last month, (March) as indicated on the dome of the rotunda, was only 0,95 inches. The fact is remarkable, from the fall of rain being unusually small; it frequently amounting, during the same period in this latitude, to three, and sometimes four inches.

STEAM SHIPS.

The fine steam-ship Liverpool, Capt. Fayrer, was positively to sail from New York on the 9th March. The Star states that she is nearly full of passengers, and will also carry despatches to Mr. Stevenson in relation to the boundary difficulties, and the contemplated appointment of a special Minister, who may be ready to sail on the 1st proximo. The correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer gives the following list of steam-ships destined for the American trade, if we should be so fortunate as to preserve existing amicable relations:—

Great Western—1,350 tons, 450 horse power, built in Bristol.

British Queen—1,800 tons, 500 horse power, built in London.

Liverpool—1,050 tons, 464 horse power, built in Liverpool.

President—(*American*) 2,400 tons, 600 horse power, built in London.

United States—1,250 tons, 420 horse power, built in Liverpool.

United Kingdom—1,250 horse power, built in Liverpool.

Atalanta—1,250 tons, 350 horse power, (iron) built in Liverpool.

New York—to be built in Bristol, of iron.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

MACON, March 26.

Storm.—About the hardest rain that we ever knew, fell on Friday night last. It poured down like the bursting of a water spout. All about around and below, was water, water. Not a foot of dry land was to be seen. The thunder and lightning, and wind and hail, at the same time was awful. Many gardens and farms are totally ruined. the seed and growing crops are washed out of the earth—fences destroyed—beautiful fields torn into gullies, the soil washed away, leaving nothing but the primitive rock, or a desert waste. The roads are also much cut up, and we expect to hear of many mills and bridges washed away.

The Ocmulgee rose suddenly some 20 feet and is still full, though falling.—*Telegraph.*

A Chance for the Ladies.—A young man, twenty years of age, at Fayette, Jefferson county, in this State, advertises that he is willing to marry any young lady who is of good family and character. That is what we call doing the thing right. There is something, we think, very unfair, in a young man's going about picking and choosing out of a lot of "gals," when there might be fifty who want him, but modern etiquette forbids their telling him so. When a chap advertises himself, as wanting a wife, an opportunity is afforded for all the girls who want him, to make application.—Besides this matter of *advertising* helps the married Editors to make provision for the support of ——Ahem!—their families—Old bachelors; we should rather say single gentlemen Editors, to shine out when they go a courting. But this matter of courting being out of our line, we beg our brothers of the "Memphis Enquirer," and "Weekly Review," to discourse upon it. We recommend all of our unmarried readers, who want wives, to call at our office.—*Holly Springs (Mi.) Banner.*

Innate Reserve.—No man or woman ever told *all* they thought to any other man or woman.—There is always a reserve, and a reserve productive of a thousand vital consequences to ourselves and others. It does not spring from hypocrisy, deceit, or even disingenuousness, but often from a want of moral courage, and at other times from the best and kindest of feelings. The dislike to hurt and be hurt—the wish not to offend, self-love, and many subtle causes, tend to confirm this innate and immovable principle in human nature; and it is impossible, that even in the transports of the deepest and most impassioned affections, the whole bosom thoughts of one were ever given to another.

Theory of Rain.—In the atmosphere when two currents of wind of different temperature, each saturated with water, one at a greater distance, the other nearest the earth, flowing in opposite directions a precipitation takes place.

The caloric or heat of the one highest in temperature will separate from the water with which it was combined in vapour, and escape to the colder currents.

When slow, clouds only are formed; when rapid, the clouds being pressed together with violence, the particles of water will unite by the attraction of cohesion, and fall to the earth in drops of rain.—*The Lancaster Union.*

Agricultural.

SILK CULTURE.

CULTIVATION.

The mulberry is propagated by seeds, by layers, or by engrafting.

By Seeds.—The seeds are obtained by washing the bruised pulp of thoroughly ripe fruit. The trees for this purpose must be shaken every day. The fruit is mashed in a tub with water till thoroughly incorporated, and the mass being largely diluted is poured off, the glove being supplied by new quantities till the latter comes off clear and the seed is perfectly clean; it is then dried on cloths in the shade. When perfectly dry it is preserved in bottles well corked, and kept in a dry cool place.

Good mulberry seed will sink to the bottom after steeping a short time in water; and an ounce will usually produce from 5000 to 8000 plants. Previous to sowing, the seeds should be soaked 36 hours in warm milk and water, and after being drained on a sieve they are to be rolled in plaster paris or ashes, and sown immediately.

The seeds are sown in April in the States of the South, and early in May in those of the North in a rich and well prepared and fresh soil, and warm and sequestered situation; in drills or rows 15 inches asunder, and at an average distance of about an half an inch.

Cover the seed but half an inch deep, and stamp or roll the ground immediately, that the earth may retain sufficient moisture at its surface. Carefully hoe and weed during summer, and late in autumn protect with a slight covering of straw, leaves or evergreens; or take up the plants, and secure them in the cellar till spring. This protection, during the first winter, is alike necessary with every variety of mulberry; but after the first winter protection is no longer required.

At two years of age—even at a year old, if the mulberries have grown well, they are to be transplanted, that they may throw out latteral roots.—The soil must be rich, and the trees may be set in rows four feet asunder, and ten inches or a foot distant in the row. Many have found that they make a greater growth to cut them down to two inches above ground.

In the second spring the trees are set in rows four feet asunder, in a rich soil, and a foot distant in the row. By this mode almost exclusively is the *Common White Mulberry* raised, the common English Black, or *Nigra*, and the American Red Mulberry. But the Morus Multicaulis, otherwise the *Chinese Black Mulberry*, is cultivated exclusively by layers, by cuttings, by inoculating, or grafting.

Layers.—Layers are the side shoot bent down, and secured by hooks, and partly covered with earth, their extreme ends only being left out, but previously they should be tongued, an opperation which consists in cutting the shoot half in two below a bud or eye, and slitting it upwards an inch or more according to the size. This is performed at the bend, and the tongue is kept open by a piece of pebble, and the part covered with fresh earth and pressed down. Thus managed in spring, or at mid-summer, they soon take root, and are seperated from the main plant in autumn.

Cuttings, are the twigs or branches of the young wood, or part young and part old, cut in lengths of about six inches, and close below an eye; these are set more than two thirds of their length beneath a humid soil, and the ground trodden hard. Cuttings are planted early in the spring.

Comte Dandolo and others have recommended to graft the Common White Mulberry, with the large leaved and finer varieties, those which produce abundant crops of leaves; and especially the male plants, as these producing no fruit, yield larger leaves, which are not soiled and disfigured by the bruised fruit in gathering. Many of the wild varieties are bad, the trees thorny, the leaves bad or few in number. They should be inoculated near the ground, or they may be engrafted at the surface of the earth in the third spring.

M. Burgeous also states that those grafted with the better kinds, such as *Rose leaved*, and *Spanish*

Mulberry, produce leaves not only more beautiful, but of more nourishing quality and greater number. The same is stated by M. Thome, a name of equally high authority, and one who had devoted to the culture of silk-worms 40 years of his life.

The Morus Multicaulis is propagated with great rapidity in all the northern and middle States by the following mode: The ground being suitably prepared the whole tree, divested of a portion of its latteral shoots, is planted horizontally in the furrow; the root placed at a suitable depth and trodden hard, the whole top of the tree is covered with an inch in depth of light soil, rendered compact with the hoe; from every lateral and upper eye, shoots will be produced, which form fine trees by autumn. From every eye, roots are emited in abundance, even before the eye reaches the surface. No tree hitherto known is propagated more rapidly.

From the Silk Grower.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The Silk Culture is not attended with more risk than ordinary farming pursuits, and probably not as much. The mulberry leaves will appear and grow should the weather prove wet or dry, warm or cold. This tree is not liable to be injured by the many accidents to which farm crops are exposed. The silk which can be made the first summer after planting, will, with common prudence and skill, prove a rich revenue, and reasonable help, and the profits of the propagation of the Multicaulis, is an additional dependance that may be relied on, and that will continue a lucrative business for a long time to come, so great is the demand for it, and so vast the country to be supplied. Thus has the silk culturist two sources of revenue that will not be likely to fail him. We are acquainted with many persons who have cultivated the Morus Multicaulis for two or three years, and every season have realized a gain of 1,000 per cent. on the capital invested. The production of the tree will prove highly advantageous, and help us onward; yet the "main chance" should be constantly in view, viz: to make silk, and by so doing, advance our own and our country's fortune. Let this be the ultimate aim of all our exertions and labors. Who can calculate the riches and comforts that will spread over our broad republic, when, instead of buying silk and silk fabrics of other countries, we shall not only supply ourselves but export many millions of the article. We are as confident that silk will become one of our staple productions as we are that the sun will rise and shine a few weeks longer; because our soil and climate, and the taste and genius of our people are completely adapted to it. Long have we labored in the cause, and have had many obstacles to encounter, but they have passed away, one after another. Many persons who put on a wise look, attended with a slight action of the risible faculties when we first conversed with them concerning the silk culture, having now become able co-workers in the good undertaking; and should this branch of industry take root in our soil, we shall console ourselves with the agreeable reflection that we have freely aided the enterprise.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Great auction Sale of the Chinese Morus Multicaulis.—Astonishing as it may appear, there has been another great advance in the auction prices obtained for this invaluable—a tree destined, as it now appears, to become the source of immense national wealth, and to render foreign nations tributary to us for the article of raw silk, to an amount far exceeding our imports of the manufactured article. The sale yesterday took place at Franklin's auction room. The throng of purchasers was very great. Competition seemed to be awakened by the great diminution in the stock now remaining for sale, and with the near approach of the planting season: and the prices throughout were full advance of 25 per cent. over all previous sales. The large specimen trees sold at $9 each, and some bundles of less size commenced at $3 50 to $4 per tree, and the smaller ones sold at $1 20 down to about 40 to 60 cts. Roots sold from 15 to 16 cents each, in parcels of 2 to 4,000, and the entire stock, consisting of about 15,000 trees, good, bad and indifferent, and many of them very much injured during the voyage of importation, found willing and enthusiastic purchasers.—*N. Y. Ev. Star.*

Death of Mr. Niles.—We announce with sincere regret, the death of Hezekiah Niles, late of this city, who departed this life yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, at Wilmington, where he has resided for some time past in a most feeble state of health. As the editor and proprietor of Niles' Register, the deceased entitled himself to the gratitude of his countrymen in furnishing the best record extant of passing events of national or local importance.—The success of the American System, can perhaps, be attributed to no individual in a greater degree than to Hezekiah Niles.—*Baltimore American.*

Destructive Fire at Hudson.—The extensive establishment at Hudson, belonging to Messrs. Barnard, Curtis & Co., was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning—estimated loss, $36,000.—The fire commenced in a frame building fifty feet from the factory and was no doubt the work of an incendiary.—*Hale's News Book.*

Another, and more destructive.—We learn that a most destructive fire occurred at Hudson on Saturday night,—no less than the entire loss of the Hudson Whaling Company's ware-houses, sperm candle manufactory, with all their contents and appurtenances. The ship Mansfield had just arrived, and had discharged her cargo of oil, partly in the ware-houses and partly on the wharf. The loss is estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000. Insurance $40,000. Sperm oil is said to have covered the surface of the Hudson as far down as Catskill.

On the same evening, a large quantity of pressed hay was also destroyed by fire, in the vicinity, though not near the Whale Company's buildings. We are not informed of the names of the owners, or the amount of the loss.

Almost simultaneously, a new barn at Athens, opposite Hudson, was consumed by fire. All supposed to be the work of incendiaries.—*Albany Argus.*

Death of Gen. Ripley.—The Clinton Louisianian announces the death of Gen. Eleazer W. Ripley, at his plantation in that parish, on the 2nd inst. He had been drooping for many months. Gen. Ripley was a very active and efficient officer on the Northern frontier during the last war, and at the time of his death was a member of Congress. Owing to bad health, however, he did not occupy his seat in Congress. He was also a member of the preceding (24th) Congress.

Beaufort Harbour.—A Correspondent at Beaufort informs us that the U. S. Steamboat, Engineer, arrived there on the 18th., and that the survey of the harbor had since been in progress.

THE N. C. ARSENAL.

The fears of hostility to this work by the powers that be, seem to be verified. Orders, we learn, have been received from Washington to suspend a portion of the work, and to discharge part of the workmen, in compliance with which, about forty of the workmen and laborers were dismissed on Monday last, and others will have to follow. It is said that out of the appropriation of 150,000 "for Arsenals," Congress not having specified the amount for each, only 20,000 have been assigned to this work by the Department, the remaining $130,000 being applied to the two other Arsenals, in Missouri and Arkansas. Or perhaps Charleston is to have a share. However this may be, Congress after great deliberation, determined that an Arsenal of Construction, of the largest class, should be located in North Carolina, because of the Central position, and of its contiguity to abundance of timber of the very best kind for public purposes, to coal and iron, and all these advantages combined with water navigation and a cheap and healthy country. We trust it is not to be permitted to the Executive to set aside a positive law of Congress, but that at the next session, Congress will make a definite appropriation for prosecuting this work, so that the funds designed for it may not be subtracted for the use of either Missouri or Charleston.
Fayetteville Observer.

From Halifax.—We have received Halifax papers to the 24 inst. The provincial Legislature was still in session. Mr. Stewart had introduced a resolution in the Legislative Council deprecating Lord Durham's plan for a union of the colonies, and the abolition of the Legislative councils. This proposition was debated at length. Mr. Stewart maintained that the union proposed, would, if carried into effect, plunge that province in the vortex of Canadian politics, and in all probability, have a tendency to separate the provinces from the mother country.

Sir John Harvey's general order, announcing the arrangement by which the military force of Maine is to be withdrawn from the disputed territory, and giving permission to the militia and volunteer forces of the province to return to their homes, is published in the Halifax Times.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Mr. Calhoun.—The Boston Commercial *Gazette*, says: "The news from the South induces us to believe that John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, will be, if he has not already been, appointed Special Minister to England. A better appointment than this could not, in our humble judgment, well be made, but we should ourselves, on some accounts, prefer Mr. Webster, Mr. Calhoun is one of the most accomplished statesmen in the Union. He was the leader of the war party in Congress in 1812, '13 and 14—is a cool headed, sagacious, determined man, and one who loves his country and her republican institutions with the heart of a patriot. He will do honor to us abroad and defend with signal ability, in every emergency, the interests of Maine, as well as those of the whole country. The Northeastern Boundary Question could not be entrusted to abler hands. If Mr. Webster does not receive the appointment, we hope Mr. Calhoun may."

Fire at Constantinople.—A dreadful conflagration has destroyed the Vizier's palace, called the Sublime Porte, and which included the different ministerial and administration offices. The catastrophe occurred at an early hour on the 21st January, and in a few hours the palace was burnt to the ground. The greater part of the archives, which were deposited in the subterranean apartments, were saved, but almost all the papers remaining in the offices were destroyed. The loss occasioned by the disaster is estimated at nearly 20,000,000 of piastres. When the flames were first perceived, the Pachas and all the authorities of the capitol proceeded to the scene of conflagration, and exerted themselves with the utmost activity and zeal, especially the Captain Pacha.—The tournuck or prison of the Sublime Porte was opened before the flames reached it, and all the prisoners were set at liberty.

Among the number was a notorious robber lately arrested, and several Ionians belonging to the same band. Several of these individuals, instead of profiting by the opportunity, applied to the authorities to be again confined, but it was supposed that most of them afterwards changed their minds and decided upon quiting the country. The officers of the Sublime Porte has been provisionally transferred to the palace of the Seraskier. This is the third or fourth accident of the kind that has happened within fifty years. The last fire took place in 1827, and the new palace was re-constructed in 1829. A coffer containing 60 jewels of great value, had been lost during the fire, and the Government had required all the Ambassadors to have the luggage of every traveller examined before leaving the city, in the hope of finding it.

The health office report for the city of Philadelphia, for the year 1838, states that there were during that period 7,780 births, and 5,462 deaths. Of the births 3,982 were males, and 3,798 females—of the deaths 2,969 were males, and 2,493 females.

Novel Sale.—A gentleman of Buffalo has just sold his real estate there for $130,000, payable in instalments, without interest, at the rate of one dollar an hour. According to these terms, the purchaser will have 14 years, 34 days and 20 hours to pay in, at the rate of $8,760 per annum.

Islands of Ice.—Captain Pell, of the Havre packet Utica, arrived at New-York, reports that on the 21st March, in lat. 44, 45, long. 48, he fell in with large quantities of ice, in fields and bergs, the former in great extent and the latter of mountainous dimensions. He ran Southward 90 miles and Westward 100 miles through these fields and islands of ice, some of the latter being from one to two hundred feet in height.

Adam Eskfeldt, who was appointed by Washington, chief coiner of the United States mint, and continued in office by each successive President has resigned his situation.

A gentleman mentioned to us yesterday a fact illustrative of the magnitude of mercantile operations in this city the present spring. A merchant in Market street informed him that the purchases for the South and West were so heavy that packing boxes could not be had in sufficient quantities to near supply the demand, and that engagements were made for some weeks ahead! He added, as a remarkable fact, that single mechanics did a business in this line amounting in some instances, to fifteen, twenty, and even thirty, thousand dollars in the year! That the "hooping" of boxes alone afforded constant and profitable employment to numerous industrious men, and that large sums were made in this branch of the box business!

We confess our astonishment was not a little excited at the detail of these facts, so remarkable to us, as they will no doubt be to thousands of others. We were aware that an unprecedentedly large business was done in the dry goods line this Spring—but we were not fully apprised of the extent until informed by those who have the means of knowing.—*Evening Star.*

From the National Gazette.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE.

In the following account of a massacre of the crew and passengers of a Turkish vessel, the names of Mr. and Mrs. DAVIDSON, of North Carolina, with their three daughters, are given as among the victims. This melancholy fact deserves to be particularly pointed out, lest the notice of their fate, under a general head of intelligence, should not meet, promptly, the eyes of their friends at the South. Another circumstance connected with the massacre we cannot omit iterating with a comment. We mean the splendid heroism exhibited by the *Governor* of *Samos* in bringing the pirates to justice. At the keenest peril of his life he headed a detachment of troops, entered their cavern amid a discharge of musketry, and sustained a fierce conflict. Such a display of bravery and official chivalry, made too, in vindication of American Ladies, dishonored and murdered in cold blood, certainly deserves some admiring recognition beyond the formal gratitude of our Consul in Greece. The Legislature of the State to which the victims belonged should pass a vote of thanks to the Governor of Samos, with a sword suitably inscribed. The act would do the State honor abroad, and be of advantage in assisting to extirpate the proverbial piracy of the Archipelago, in thus conferring a mark of distinction bearing all the "enchantment of distance."

ATHENS, JAN. 7.

On the 10th of November last, the Turkish Schooner, Cherkaj Schergf, (The Prophet's Mantle,) anchored in the bay of Patras, its crew consisting of Capt. Said, of Vourin, and nine others.—The vessel carried, besides, eight passengers, a German antiquary, M. HUNDSOHIFT, Mr. and Mrs. DAVIDSON of Carolina, with their three daughters, and two young Turks, *Abdallah* and *Hussien*, twin sons of the Aga of Kars. The cargo consisted of Cashmere shawls, Oriental trinkets, Circassian embroidery, and other valuable articles. On the evening of the 12th, the crew and passengers returned on board, and on the 13th at dawn the vessel was to sail. The Patras fishermen perceived, by the schooner's lights, that she was sailing, though they did not hear the customary signal gun fire.

Some hours after, when the sun was above the horizon, a few fishermen, spreading their nets on the shore, descried a man struggling amidst the waves. Two of them rowed to his assistance, and arrived in time to save him. He was a youth dressed in the Turkish costume. His condition was horrible: he was fainting, and the blood was gushing from a large recent wound in his head. He was conveyed speechless, to a cabin, where every attention was paid him. The fishermen conjecturing that other persons might have been wrecked, proceeded with their boats in various directions. They shortly espied the carcase of a vessel, which was soon thrown on the coast. It was the Cherkaj Schergf. The scene she presented was horrible: on the deck which was streaming with blood, lay the atrociously mangled corpses of the captain and 11 other persons.

Below, in one of the cabins, were extended the lifeless bodies of Mrs. Davidson and her three daughters; the state of their corpses revealed that the most infamous violence had preceded their dreadful wounds. The ship's masts and oars had been demolished by axes, and her whole cargo had been plundered. The occurrence was forthwith reported to the Governor of Patras, and the poor youth saved by the fishermen was carried to an hospital. Every attempt at discovering the perpetrators of this attrocious carnage was at first fruitless. All that was ascertained was, that on the evening before the schooner was to have sailed, a brig, which appeared to be from the Island of Samos, had beat about the Bay of Patras. Two days after, the crew were found on the shore. At length, the young Abdallah whom the fishermen had saved, recovered enough to declare the following: The schooner had scarcely left the Bay of Patras—the sea was calm, the passengers and a part of the crew had retired to the cabin—when a fearful tumult was suddenly heard.

Fifteen ruffians, armed with daggers and yataghans, had boarded the vessel, and before any resistance could be attempted, massacreed or threw overboard every soul on deck. Abdallah had beheld the death of his brother, and he was making a desperate defence, when the cut of a yataghan cast him into the sea. Abdallah added, that on the day he arrived at Patras, he had been with his brother and the captain into the coffee-house, and that he thought he had seen there two men whom he had since seen again on the awful night of the 12th of November. The youth further stated, that the captain had a long talk before the two men of the richness of his cargo, and that on the next day, on the owner of the coffee-house being asked who those strangers were, he had replied that they were old soldiers of Hydra, living quietly at their homes. The coffee-house keeper was then questioned. At first he denied all, but subsequently avowed that the two men had conversed with Abdallah and the captain, adding that he knew nothing of what they might have done.

Notwithstanding this declaration, he was imprisoned, when his wife, alarmed at the consequences which her husband's concealment might entail, disclosed the fact that the two suspicious individuals were George Diomadi and Alexander Gloukos, two of the most formidable pirates of Samos, and that their stronghold was near the Cavern of Philoctetes. The woman protested her husband was guiltless, and that his only relations with them were those of a friendship formed while serving together in the Greek insurrection. Upon these circumstances being communicated to the Governor of Samos, he hastened with 300 infantry and 60 horse to the Cavern of Philoctetes, which he caused to be surrounded. He in person, with fifty picked men, entered the den. Scarcely had he entered its dark vaults, when he had to sustain a discharge of musketry. After a sanguinary struggle, which obscurity rendered still more horrible, the fire of the pirate band was silenced. Fifteen of them had been slain, one only captured, and the remainder had escaped by an aperture which, the Governor not having detected, had not been watched and guarded. Young Abdallah on being confronted with the prisoner, identified him as one of the men he had met at Patras. After much hesitation, the coffee-house keeper avowed that the villian was no other than Alexander Gloukos, the lieutenant of the brig commanded by George Diomadi.

An English manufactorer, residing near Turin, is said to have invented a new silk mill, the mechanism of which is so extremely simple that it may be worked by children only ten years old, and yet produces three times the quantity of twist made by the old mills in the same period, and of a much superior quality.—*Gal. Messenger.*

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1839.

"*Observer*,"—No. 3,—shall appear in our next.

CHEROKEE COMMISSIONERS.

A few days ago, we had the pleasure of falling in company with *Maj. John C. Mullay, Secretary* of the *Cherokee Board of Commissioners*; he was on his way to Washington City with his books and papers for the purpose of settling up the business of the Commission.

It will be recollected that this Board was appointed under the Cherokee Treaty of 1835—'6, to value the property of the Indians and settle with them previous to their removal to the West. The Board consisted of Messrs. *Kennedy*, of Tennessee, *Wilson*, of N. C., and *Liddell*, of Ga., with Maj. *Mullay* of Tenn., as Secretary. The duties of the Board were very arduous and their labors immense; but, to their great credit, they have accomplished the whole business, and sent on their Secretary to make a final settlement.

Maj. Mullay was so good as to permit us to have a cursory view of the books, and from this inspection, we could not but notice the neatness, fidelity, and accuracy with which he had performed his part of the duty. We obtained from them the following statement, which will, doubtless, be interesting to our citizens, particularly to those in the upper Counties. We believe it is correct to a cent:

A statement of the amounts allowed, and paid under the Provisions of the Treaty between the U. States and the Cherokee Nation of Indians, of 1835—'6.

Amount allowed for valuations, spoliations, claims against the Nation for legal services, &c., reservations to the Territory, ceded by the Treaty of 1819, and upon the Territory ceded in 1835—'6, in all,	$2,349,041 16
Of the above amount there was paid, East of the Mississippi, in advances to the Indians, and in the payment of debts against them, - - -	1,460,140 19½
Sent West, in May and November, 1837, and April, 1838, - - - -	214,383 03½
Making, - - -	1,674,523 23½
Leaving a balance due to individuals of the Cherokee Nation, of - - -	674,517 92½

The Wilmington Advertiser of the 12th inst., states upon the authority of a letter received in that town, dated Newbern, April 9th, that there had been a severe blow on the coast, and that several vessels were ashore. Among the number, were two from New York to Wilmington, one in ballast and the other ladened with Dry Goods,—names unknown.

The New York City Election.—The result is not known. Up to the morning of the third day, the Courier & Enqr. states, that 30,336 votes had been taken, being 516 less than the vote during the same days last Spring.

Several battles had been fought, but the consequences were not very fatal.

The contest was warm and animating, and intense local excitement prevailed throughout the city.

The Brooklin Charter Election.—The Charter Election in Brooklin, (N. Y.,) has resulted in the triumph of the Whigs. Out of 18 Aldermen, 12 are Whigs, and 6 Van Buren. The Supervisors, eight in number, all elected by an average majority of 30 votes.

Mr. Woodbury.—A correspondent suggests, in place of sending Mr. *Woodbury* Special Minister to England, that he be sent to the "Red Sea."—As to ourselves we have no particular choice in the matter,—so that we get rid of him as Secretary of the Treasury, we care not much where he is sent,—whether to the RED, or to the BLACH Sea—or to —— any where else;—and we have no doubt Mr. Van Buren and the Democrats themselves, will also be well satisfied.

Mr. Van Buren's visit to the South.—We see a correspondence which has taken place between a company of gentlemen of Warren County, and Mr. Van Buren, that he has deferred his visit to the South for the present. He had contemplated a tour through the South and West, but the press of business at the Seat of Government compels him to put it off.

Davie Superior Court.—The Superior Court of Davie County is this week in Session, Judge *Nash* presiding. The Docket is said to be a large one for so small a County, and it is supposed that the business will occupy the Court until Friday evening, or perhaps until Saturday. There is no important case on the State docket. The Court is held in the new Courthouse, which, however, is not yet entirely finished.

Virginia Elections.—The general elections in Virginia, take place on the 3d week in May. A most animated contest is now going on between the two parties. Mr. Rives cuts quite a figure in the contest, and we suppose he takes much interest in it, inasmuch as his political fate hangs on the result. Both parties appear sanguine of success. Judging from all that we see, it appears to us that the result is extremely doubtful.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: I take the liberty of informing the public through the medium of your paper, that the *Salisbury Race Track* is undergoing a thorough repair, and will be in fine order in time for the coming Spring Races, and that there are six or eight fine young horses in training here, and more in the surrounding counties, designed to run on this course.

Gentlemen better versed in matters of this sort than myself, say that the prospect for fine sport was never more inviting than at this time.

The Fall Races were postponed until Spring, and as a matter of course, many of our *gay Bucks* and *Lasses* in the country were disappointed, but I assure them as well as others interested, that there will be no postponement in the matter this time, as they will positively take place as advertised in May.

A CITIZEN.

The following communication on Spring, we learn is one of the first efforts of a young lady of this place. The subject is interesting, particularly at this season of the year. We need say nothing of its merits, they speak for themselves. To the admirers of nature, and the lovers of Spring we commend its perusal. We hope often to hear from our fair correspondent:

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

"Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the smell of field and grove, attune
The trembling leaves, the universal Pan,
Knit with the Graces, and the hours in dance,
Led on the eternal Spring."—*Paradise Lost.*

Spring may, with proud consciousness of superiority, lay claim to the title of being the most delightful season of the year. It has two grand pre-requisits to make good this claim, viz: youth and novelty. These two qualities have peculiar charms, and the mind is irresistably led to admire, and dwell with placid satisfaction on their particular merits. In this delightful season of the year, all nature seems to burst into new life, and animated with new desires,—influenced by the genial rays of the returning sun. The inanimate creation puts on its gayest apparel, and vegetation is arrayed in its gayest livery;—

"Sweet fields stand dressed in living green,"

and their beautiful appearance invites to recreation and pleasure; the tall Oak, (the pride of our woodland) rears forth its towering top towards heaven, appearing conscious of standing majestically pre-eminent; while the shrubs and underwood contend for excellence in the gaudiness of their foliage: the enamelled meadows are bespangled with many a gay flower, and the fostering South-West wind blows its propitious gales, and causes the swelling buds to expand, and display their hidden beauties:—We may with propriety say, that "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

The feathered race seems animated with the spirit of giving and receiving pleasure; they have no toilsome labour to undergo, neither have they any care but that of their young brood, over which they seem to watch with a pleasing anxiety. With what tender solicitude do they attend to the wants of their young, and how assiduously do they provide for their safety!

Even we ourselves, enjoy, in a very high degree, the benefical effects of Spring, and feel its vivifying power both in body and mind: our systems braced up by the effects of the preceding winter, relaxes into a pleasing langour; under the returning warmth, every lineament of feature becomes more expressive; a peculiar brilliancy diffuses itself over the whole countenance, the powers of the mind become more energetic, particularly those of the softer kind, but perhaps not so capable of profound thought as in the depth of winter; and events which happen at this season, are remembered with pleasure, leaving a placid serenity on the mind "like the music of sweet past and pleasing to the ear."

With the season of the year which now adorns all nature in loveliness, I have always associated the idea of innocence and purity. It may be compared with the age of infancy, when the face is tinged with the smiles of Cherubs, and the spirits are unbounded, unruffled by the cares of age, and unclouded by the gloom of disappointment. Poets have generally agreed in calling this the season of love; the creation seems to enjoy universal renovation, and the storms of winter change to soothing breezes. If there be any time when we are more than usually susceptible of this godlike attribute, it must be at such a time, when our hearts sympathize in all the pleasure of pastoral virtue and unblemished simplicity. But the Spring is like youth, which quickly passes away, and is succeeded by the short summer of life; and whilst we listen to the flattery of Hope, and luxuriate in the unalloyed happiness of the present hour, how often do those hopes prove illusive, and present enjoyment, degenerate into satiety and disgust.

MALVINA.

In our last paper we published the following communication, but owing to a mistake by the Postman, who, in altering the *Form* to give place to other matter, inadvertently placed a part of it in another column, after the proof had been corrected. The error was not discovered until the most of the papers were struck off. To correct the error, and believing the Rail Road Route pointed out by the writer, to be of a highly important character, we again insert it in this weeks' paper.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

NO. II.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In my first communication I inadvertently committed a very considerable error, by misplacing a single word. I stated that the County of Davie contained 17 square miles, when I ought to have said 17 miles square. There is a great difference between 17 square miles and 17 miles square. With this correction, I will now proceed to finish my observations in Davie County.

In addition to the Water Powers described in my former communication, I may add the following:—Wm. F. Kelly's, on Bear Creek; John Vanetten's, Joseph Hall's, on the South Yadkin; John Lisk's, Dutchman Creek; Joseph Haines' at Fulton; Geo. Sheek and Nathan Chaffin's on smaller streams.

Two or three of the above are most excellent powers.

At the junction of the South Yadkin with the main stream, is a beautiful elevation of ground, where the town of *Clinton* was located; but unlike Palmyra, or Balbec, no monument is left to point where it stood. The town has disappeared and the cotton waves and the corn-stalk wave over its departed glories.

But I forbear of adverting to the times that try men's purses, and exhibited, so forcibly, the folly of "bygone days." I trust, however, that those follies are past, and that better times await good old North Carolina; when wisdom and experience will guide her future efforts in the plans of Internal Improvement; when the East and the West, forgetting sectional feelings and selfish considerations, will unite in the Rail Road by which the productions of each may be exchanged mutually and profitably, for the other.

It is time that the old North State should begin to estimate the value of Rail Roads and the facilities which they offer. The time was when the people doubted the policy, but that day is past. The enlightened mind of the State has dispelled the cloud that hung over the question, and adopted the policy. The Improvement ball is in motion, and we are persuaded that the patriotic prize of the State will never suffer it to stop until the object be accomplished.

The question then is, not so much on the expediency of the measure, as where shall we commence? Which of the plans recommended by the Convention and sanctioned by the Legislature, shall we first effect first? Which will most redound to the prosperity, wealth, and happiness of the people? The answer is ready—I think it is the Yadkin and Cape Fear Rail Road. *This is the link* in the great chain of Internal Improvement which is to connect the resources of the West with the East. Then why should the people hesitate? Why not act at once?

It is true the pusillanimous may halt, the timid

and the avaricious withhold the means for a time, but I *cannot, will* not doubt, for a moment, the final result. No patriotic, high-minded, and public spirited North Carolinian, who sees, feels, and knows the value of the enterprise, will ever relax or faulter short of its entire accomplishment. It is in connection with this subject that I will call your attention to a route for a Rail Road, which is unequalled by any other, in the Western part of North Carolina;—I refer particularly to the *Ridge* which divides the waters of the Yadkin.

This Ridge commences at Clinton, on the fork of the River, passes through the whole length of Davie in a North-west direction, a distance of 24 miles, and in its course, separates the waters which run into the main Yadkin from those which fall into the South Fork. At some places, this Ridge is very narrow, as at Mocksville, in others, it spreads out and becomes quite a plain. That portion of it which nature designed for Rail Road purposes, remains uninterruptedly the same, having at no one point any considerable elevation or declination which might require any material graduation.

After passing the Davie line, it continues nearly the same direction for 16 miles, when it terminates near a spur of the Fox nob, about 8 miles above Hamptonville, in Surry. A valley here intervenes which pursues the direct line to Wilkesboro', on a perfect level, for 6 miles. Here the route is again interrupted by 3 or 4 small streams, for the distance of 3 miles, when it again falls into a Valley, formed by the Brushy mountains, which, on both sides, present a magnificent appearance.

The route pursues this valley for 12 miles further, when it arrives in sight of the town of Wilkesboro', to gain which, it is only necessary to ascend the banks of Cub Creek.

If a Branch of the Yadkin and Fayetteville Rail Road be ever constructed to Wilkesboro' or its vicinity, this, no doubt, will be the most favorable route. The obstacles are fewer than any other yet pointed out, and the line more direct. In its course from the diverging point, it will pass through the rich County of Davie, a part of Iredell, and Surry, and penetrate the rich valley of the Yadkin at Wilkesboro', where, if it terminates, it would receive the products of the mountainous region of this State, parts of Tennessee and parts of Virginia.

What a glorious consummation this would be; it would bring the shores of the Atlantic, with all their pearly riches, within two or three days of the fertile and beautiful regions of the Alleghany mountains.

May the day soon arrive when we shall see this great object accomplished, and the State redeemed from the opprobrious epithet of "*Old Rip Van Winkle.*"

OBSERVER.

[*Editors' Correspondence.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, April 13, 1839.

Business is dull; little produce coming in; all the waggons from the country are loading with goods, a large quantity of which are now being received and forwarded to the country. The last arrivals brought little else than goods for merchants in the interior. The prices of last week are the same of the present, only the article of nails, on which an advance is now obtained of ½ cent, say $9. Corn comes in sparingly and meets a ready market at $1, store price $1 10 a 1 20; flour, as quoted last week, $5 50, 6 00, 6 50.

A meeting was had of the citizens of the town this afternoon, to take into consideration the subject of the Town Corporation subscribing for a certain amount of stock in the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road. A committee was appointed to ascertain some facts respecting the measure, and report to the next meeting, when some definite proceedings will be had.

You will see by the annexed that the steamer "Cotton Plant" is again on our river, to remain here 'tis said. Our river is in good order; the facilities for getting goods up never were better than at present.

Exchange on the Northern cities 1 per cent premium.

Arrived, Thursday 11th, steamer Cotton Plant, with boat Glasgow in tow, with freight for sundry merchants in town, for the United States Arsenal, and for sundry merchants in the interior, which not having freight lists we cannot name.

Also, on Friday, P. M. 12th, steamer Henrietta, with Capt. Nash, with new boat, Benjamin Rush, in tow, having on board [illegible] for sundry merchants in town, for C. B. & C. K. Wheeler, J. Cantwell, J. Gilchrist & Brother, J. Conrad, H. & S. W. Fisher, Lehman & Co., Southit & Nelson, E. McCallum, Joseph H. Sloclalk, L. Coffin, S. Luckey, & Co., H. J. Cowan, J. & R. Sloan, G. H. & W. Brooks, S. Brooks, N. S. Taylor, E. & W. Ogburn, H. & D. Bowman, W. H. Brittain, T. H. McRorie, Stockton & Huggins, W. F. Watts, & Co., H. Lindsay, H. A. Adams, Henly & Son, J. Wiseman, C. D. Wallace, J. & W. Lindsay, J. Aiken, J. H. Thompson, Knight & Webb, Worth & Thomas, C. Myers, W. Ferguson; A. Williams, J. & A. C. Blum, H. Mock, M. D. Smith, L. W. Smith, Rock-fish Co., and others in the interior.

Departed, Thursday 11th, boat Nelson, Henrietta line, with flour and tobacco for J. S. Latterlole, George McNiell, Daniel Johnson, Hall & Johnson, of this place.

DEBTS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

The following table prepared by Mr. Flagg, late Comptroller, for the Albany Argus, shows the total amount of stock issued, and authorized to be issued by eighteen States, which have resorted to this mode of raising money. Where the returns from the financial officer of any State did not afford all the information which was desired, the State laws have been examined to ascertain the extent of the authorized loans.

Maine,	$554'976 00
Massachusetts,	4,200,000 00
New York,	18,262,406 84
Pennsylvania,	27,306,790 00
Maryland,	11,492,980 37
Virginia,	6,662,089 00
South Carolina,	5,753,670 12
Alabama,	10,800 000 00
Louisiana,	23,735,000 00
Tennessee,	7,148,166 66
Kentucky,	7,360,000 00
Ohio,	0,101,000 00
Indiana,	11,890,000 00
Illinois,	11,600,000 00
Missouri,	2,500,000 00
Mississippi,	7,000,000 00
Arkansas,	3.000,000 00
Michigan,	5,340,000 00
	$170,806,179 35

If to the above be added the amount deposited by the U. S. in the Treasuries of the several States for safe keeping. $8,101,644 97

It makes the aggregate debt of all the States, existing and authorized, 196,907,824 32

The object for which the above loans were authorized are thus classified in a second table.

For banking,	$52,640,000
For canals,	60,201,551
For rail roads,	42,871,084
For turnpike and M'Adamized roads,	6,518,958
For miscellaneous objects,	8,474,684
	$170,806,177

A third table shows the amount of Stock issued and authorized to be issued by the above States in each period of five years, from 1820, to 1835, and from 1835 to 1838, which was as follows:

From 1820 to 1825,	$12,790,738
" 1825 to 1830,	13,679,680
" 1830 to 1835,	40,062,769
" 1835 to 1838, (say 3½ years)	107, 223,809
	$174,696,994

About four millions and a half of dollars issued by New York from 1820 to 1825, and embraced in this last table, have been redeemed. Virginia has a war debt of $343,139 17, contracted previous to 1820, and South Carolina a revolutionary debt of $193,780 12, which are not included.

N. York Gazette.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.

We learn that, towards the close of the last week, the United States mail, the stage and its driver, together with four horses, were lost in the attempt to cross Line Creek, 10 miles east of Montgomery. After heavy rains, the rich bottom through which Line Creek runs, is generally overflowed to a considerable distance, and the usual mode of crossing it in a scow is attended with danger and difficulty. Subsequent search may lead to the recovery of the mail bags, but they will be in a condition not the most desirable.

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

TEXAS.

We have received by steam Packet Cuba, which arrived here yesterday, The Houston Telegraph of March 28, and papers of other towns of the republic.

The Redlander of Nacogdoches publishes the incipient proceedings of the trial which took place in that town, of 8 Mexicans, accused of having in the Month of August last, raised their arms against the republic, and of having excited the savage hostilities.

It appears that the trade between New Orleans and Texas, by way of the Sabine is rapidly increasing. Most of the people in the eastern part of Texas obtain their goods by that route. The Merchants of Nacogdoches, who formerly were supplied by the Red River Now have resource to the Sabine.

The country between the Guadaloupe and the Colerado is rapidly filling up with farms. Many emigrants arrive daily. The settlements extend beyond Gonzales, and the people of that territory are choosing new sites for towns and villages.

A beautiful specimin of native gold was found in the mountains about 150 miles north-west of Bexar. Steatite and sulpheret of iron was found on the banks of Rio Frio. The last mentioned ore was found in large quantities, and was at first supposed to be silver ore.

A dinner was given to General Hamilton, of S. Carolina, on the 18th, which was attended by a large and respectable concourse of citizens. Gen. Foote, Col. Butler, and Col. White, were present. Gen. H. and Col. White have been authorized to negotiate a loan for the Republic.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

Last week, in Montgomery County, Mr. WILLIS MORGAN to Mrs. BETHANY DELEMOTHE, widow of the late Dr. Henry Delemothe of Henderson.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on the 9th inst., Mr. MILTON COLE, after an illness of three weeks, aged about 25 years.

To Carpenters.—Some ten or a dozen Carpenters, capable of doing common plain work, of sober industrious habits, might find employment and liberal wages in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, N. C.
April 13, 1839. 3t

Brick Masonry.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into engagement with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Chatham Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this county.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.
Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

MONS. ROUECHE,

(From Paris,)

HAS the pleasure to state, that his *long looked for* EATABLES AND DRINKABLES, from Charleston, have arrived; and that he will now take great pleasure in waiting upon his friends at his RESTAURATEUR when called on.

Among the articles which has just come to hand, he names the following:

Oranges,	Cod Fish,
Lemons,	Herring,
Raisins,	Mackerel,
Almonds,	Sardines,
Sweet Crackers,	Anchesians,
Sugar & Coffee,	Lime Juice,
Newark Cider,	Lemon Syrup,
Albany Ale,	and Wines and Liquors

of the *best qualities, and of the latest importations.*
Salisbury, April 18, 1839. tf

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.
Davidson, April 18, 1839.

LANDS:

Tract, No 1—Containing 888 acres, lying on the four mile branch.
" 2—Containing 992 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—Containing 3,800 acres, lying on Lick Creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.
" 4—Containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp
" 6—Containing 697, lying on Lick Creek.
" 7—Containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swmap.
" 8—Containing 600, lying on Lick Creek
" 9—Containing 601, lying on Lick Creek.
" 10—Containing 1,897 acres, lying on Lick Creek and Flat Swamp.
" 12—Containing, 1,353, lying on Lick Creek.
" 12—Containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob Creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

Salem Female Academy.

THIS IS TO GIVE

NOTICE, that the annual examination of the pupils of this Institution will not be public as heretofore.

By order of the
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Salem, Stokes Co., N. C., April 18, 1839. 6t

To Masons and Brick Makers,

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE wanting 100,000 *Bricks*, and will receive proposals for making the same, directed at this place. The soil for making the Bricks is good, and there is Timber in abundance immediately at the place, and the cash will be ready when the Job is completed.

Will also receive proposals for putting up the same, by the 1,000. FULTON STEAM-MILL Co.
Wadesboro' April 10, 1839. 4t

The Healing Springs.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

INFORMS his friends, and the public, that he is now enlarging his Establishment at the

Healing Springs,

in Davidson County, and making various improvements for the better accommodation of all who may call on him during the ensuing Season. He intends to open his house on the first of July, and will spare no pains to render his customers easy and comfortable. He will have more rooms than during the last Summer, they will be better fitted up, and his table shall be abundantly supplied with the best the county affords.

The Healing Springs of Davidson, are known to be as fine CALYBEATE water as ever flowed out of the earth. They have long been celebrated for the healing and invigorating effects of the water. Hundreds of invalids who have visited them, can bear testimony to their HEALTH-RESTORING QUALITIES.

These Springs are situate four miles East of the Yadkin River, in the midst of the mountains where the air is cool, pure, and refreshing. They are distant from Salisbury about 18 miles, and from Lexington about 15 miles:—good roads leading from each place.

The Subscriber flatters himself that those who may honor him with their company next Summer, when they leave shall have no cause to be dissatified either with the waters, or with himself. His charges shall, in all cases, be moderate. WILLIAM HARRIS.
April 18, 1839.

WE have always esteemed the "*Healing Springs*" of Davidson to be very fine Calybeate water. They have been celebrated for many years for their strengthening, and invigorating qualities. These Springs are located in the midsts of a range of considerable mountains, where the air is pure and pleasant. We are glad to see that Mr. Harris is fitting up the Establishment for the accommodation of visitors, and we hope he will receive the encouragement which the waters, and his attentions so well deserve.

CIPS. FISHER, JAS. R. DODGE, R. W. LONG, JNO. L. HENDERSON, R. NACNAMARA, JUNIUS SNEED, SAM'L. HARGRAVE.
April 18, 1839.

To Builders.

THE undersigned wish to contract with some suitable person to erect in the vicinity of Salisbury a Brick building to be used as a Steam Cotton Factory, of the following dimensions: 80 feet long, 40 wide in the clear, exclusive of the engine House, three stories high, rock foundation. Wall to be of sufficient thickness to insure stability; roof of tin.

Persons wishing to undertake, are requested to make immediate application in person or by letters, to either of the undersigned, as a contract will be closed about the 15th May. Proposals may also be made for furnishing materials, and for erecting the building separately.

WM. CHAMBERS, Presdt.
THOMAS L. COWAN, JOHN MURPHY, D. A. DAVIS, } Directors.
Salisbury, April 11, 1839. 4t

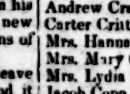
List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury, N. C., April 1, 1839.

A
R. H. Alexander,
Alexander Agner,
Phillips Allen,
Charles J. Aldridge,
Miss Elizabeth Allen, 3,
B
John Blackwelder,
Saml. Bogert,
Nathaniel Borden,
Jacob Beaver,
Coonrod Bisbere,
Christain Boston,
C
Sam'l. Craige,
Canon Canaday,
Jacob Correll,
Clerk of Supr. Court,
Andrew Cranford,
Carter Crittinton,
Mrs. Hannah Caldwell,
Mrs. Mary G. Cowan,
Mrs. Lydia Cozort,
Jacob Cope,
John Clary,
Adam Casper,
William Cranford,
D
Sam'l. Davidson,
Henry Doland,
E
Robert L. Edmonds,
James Ellis,
John Eagle,
F
Jacob Fraley,
Wm. Fulks,
Jacob Fulk,
Jacob Fulenwider,
T. Forkner,
G
Warren Green,
Jesse L. Glasco,
John Geenes,
Miss Margaret or Elizabeth Gardner,
David Gardner,
Wm. Gray,
John Graham.
Mrs. Elizabeth Gheen,
H
Mrs. Sarah How,
Col. Thos. T. Hunt,
Abram Hill,
Matthew Howard,
Wm. A. Hornbarger,
Miss Ellenor Hudson,
William Harris,
Dr. P. Henderson, 11,
Henry Hill,
Miss Nancy C. Hall,
John Headinger,
Abram Hammons,
Paton Hasket,
J
Matthew Jones,
Nathan Johnson,
John or Peter Josey,
K
Noah Kayler,
L
Charles Lucas,
Robert B. Lope,
Thomas F. Lowery,
Rev. Geo. W. Langborne,
Clemmons Linear,
Charles Lyerly,
M
Sally Mitchel,
Daniel Misenheimer,
Dr. W. L. Moultree,
Rev. Thomas Mason,
James Martin,
Joseph Minges,
Mr. Mittag,
Forest Monroe,
Miss Sarah A. Monroe,
Jesse May, 3
Miss Scota Mchin,
Geo. McConnaughey,
John W. Moyer,
David Marlin,
Edward McNair,
O
James Owens,
P
Henry Pence,
Francis Penny,
Miss Eliza Pharr,
Henry Pless,
R
Adam Roseman,
Capt. Charles Ross,
Henry Rudenhour, 2,
Wm. Robertson,
Wm. Rutter.
S
Joseph Sawyer,
Mrs. Nancy Smith,
James Sloan,
George Smithdeal,
William H. Scarborough, 2,
Wellington Smith,
Miss Sarah Sharp,
Michael Stirewalt,
T
G. O. Tarrh, 2,
John Todd,
Sam'l. Turner,
H. Tippet,
Wm. Thrift,
Wm. Taylor,
A. Torrence,
Jacob Troutman,
Rev. Ailary A. Tippet,
Hannah Taylor,
W
Mrs. Elizabeth Williams,
William Walton,
Miss Susannah Weaver.
Y
Philip Youst.

H. W. CONOR, P. M.
April 4, 1839. 3t

Mulberry Trees.



AS the demand for Mulberry Trees is much greater than can be supplied, the Subscriber has concluded to dispose of part of his Stock intended for his own use. They are of the genuine *Morus Alba*, so extensively cultivated in Italy and France; and which writers upon the Silk Culture admit, make the best kind of Silk. Being of the second year's growth, they are large enough to be transplanted, which may save two years delay on the part of those wishing to engage in the business. What I have to spare can be delivered at any time between this and the 1st of March, and upon terms much lower than the Northern prices. Letters addressed to me at Davidson College, post paid, will be promptly attended to. R. H. MORRISON.
Davidson College, Dec. 25, 1838. tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers have just received at their store, in Milledgeville, N. C., a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Glass, Crockery, and Tin Ware,

All of which will be sold low for cash, or underwritten paper. BURRAGE & LOFLIN.
Milledgeville, Montgomery County, April 11, 1839. } tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington N. C., April 1, 1839.

T. Phillips Allen,	James London,
Seldon Arnold,	Mary Leach,
Martin B. Brainard,	George Myers,
Jacob Bierly, Sen	Alexander Michael,
Stephen Brinkly,	Daniel Matherly,
Ann Brinkly,	Elizabeth Moore,
Alex. or Lewis Craver,	Daniel Noah,
James Cameron,	John Richard,
Andrew Crouse,	Matthew Fkeen,
John Collet,	James Swicegood,
Joseph Davis,	David Swing,
Michael Dappen,	William Trotter,
Samuel Frost,	Peter M. Woods,
Miss S. Graham,	Aaron Wommack,
A. J. Hamlet,	Mrs. Mary West.

M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.
April 11, 1839. 3t

CRESS & BOGER,

HAVE just received and for sale,
2 hhds. good Sugar,
10 doz. Grass Scythes,
2 doz. finished Rifle Barrels,
3,000 lb. Spun Cotton, Salem Factory.
Hot-Anker Bolting Cloths and Screen-wire.

New Fashions, for Spring & SUMMER, 1839.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1839.

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the

Stone Cutting Business,

and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and *Door-sills, Door-steps* and *Tomb-stones*, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.— Mr. Philips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds—He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Philips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.
August 24, 1838. tf

Dissolution.

THIS day the Copartnership of Wheeler & Burns was dissolved by the consent of parties; all persons indebted to the Firm will make payment as soon as possible—*verbum sat.* The Apothecary shop will be under the control of C. B. & C. K. Wheeler, by whom due attention will be given.

WHEELER & BURNS.
Salisbury, 3d December, 1838. tf

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER,

HAVING entered into a Copartnership in the

Druggist Business,

take pleasure in announcing to the citizens generally, that they will keep constantly on hand a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Surgical Instruments, Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars,

SPIRITS, WINES, &c.,

together with a splendid assortment of *FANCY ARTICLES*—all of which they will sell as *cheap*, if not *cheaper than any other Druggist or Merchants in the State.*

N. B. All orders from a distance, where reference is given, will be promptly attended to.
Salisbury, Dec. 3, 1838. tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

250 Plough Moulds,
Bar Scollop and Tire Iron,
5,000 lbs. Castings, (assorted,)
20 bls. Superfine Flour,
40 bu. mountain Irish Potatoes,
30 bu. herd Grass Seed,
6,000 lbs. Lexington Cotton Yarns,
1,500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 kegs Powder,
10 doz. superior Weeding Hoes,
75 kegs White Lead (ground in Oil,)
8 casks Rice,
25 bbds. Molasses,
Sugar, Coffee, Nails, and Salt,
by J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Feb. 28, 1839.

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

For Vol. VII. Prices still more reduced for punctual or advanced payments.

I. THE FARMERS' REGISTER is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, and neatly covered, at $5 a year, payable in advance. Or, for $5 may be purchased *two copies* of the same current or forthcoming volume, if so ordered and paid for in advance, (or at the time of making the subscription,) in current money, (as described below,) and without loss or deduction for postage, or any other charge to the publisher.

II. Subscribers now on the list, who have already paid the regular subscription price of $5 in the manner above required, for a single copy, shall have the privilege, upon sending a *post-paid* order, of having a second copy of the same volume, sent to any *new* subscriber, without further charge, for that volume.

III. A like privilege will be allowed to every old subscriber who has not yet paid, but who shall do so, as above, before the issue of the 4th number of the 7th volume; thus in effect *reducing to half price the cost of the work to every subscriber, old or new, who may choose to avail of the offer.*

IV. If however, no more than one copy is ordered, the subscription price will still be, as heretofore, $5 the volume; as it is not designed to permit any subscription debt, or payment, to be made for less than $5. And if an order is sent for two copies, without compliance with the conditions annexed, only one will be sent.

V. The price of back volumes, as heretofore, is $5 for one alone, $10 for any three together, and in the same proportion ($3,34 cents for each,) for any number of volumes, except vol. I., which is at $6, and to be furnished only as part of a full set.

VI. *All mail payments must be made in notes, or checks, of par value in Virginia,* or of a *City* and *specie-paying* bank of the State in which the subscriber resides.

VII. The risk of loss of payments for subscriptions, sent free of postage, which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster, is assumed by the editor.

VIII. All letters to the editor in regard to the Farmers' Register must be post-paid—except such as contain articles for publication.

IX. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

X. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due unless at the option of the editor.

EDMUND RUFFIN,
Editor and Proprietor, Petersburg, Va.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

AMERICAN MUSEUM,

A monthly Magazine, embellished with Steel Portraits.

ON the first of January, 1839, was commenced the second volume of the American Museum of Literature and the Arts. This Magazine is a depository of papers in the various departments of Literature, Science, and the Arts, calculated alike to instruct, profit and please the reader. As utility is the characteristic of the age, the Museum contains articles of solid interest upon Science, Literature, History, Biography, and Morals. Reviews and literary criticisms, so important in this publishing age, occupy a prominent place in the work. It, also, contains short reviews of the entire works of distinguished American authors, accompanied by portraits engraved on steel.

The solidity of the work is relieved by lighter articles—such as graceful essays, interesting and amusing tales, criticisms upon the fine arts, legends, sketches of travel, literary and scientific intelligence, and poetry of a superior order.

The very favorable reception which the work has met from the press and the public, has justified the proprietors in making liberal arrangements for contributions to the second volume; and they have accordingly made large additions to their corps of regular contributors. In the January number will be found original papers from the following popular writers:

Rev. Dr. Beasley, Rev. J. G. Morris, Rev. J. H Clinch, David Hoffman, Esq., W. G. Simms, Charles West Thompson, T. R. Holland, H. T. Tuckerman, E. A. Poe, Professor Fisher of the University of Maryland, Professor Foreman, W. B. Tappan, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss H. F. Gould, Mrs. Emma C. Embury.—Besides these, many other writers of known ability have contributed to the work, and will continue to aid us.

In this number is the commencement of a series of "Italian Sketches," by a gentleman of taste and scholarship who has been sojourning in that classic country. Besides these, the future numbers of the Museum will contain articles from distinguished European writers,—although we are far more anxious to receive assistance from, and encourage, native talent.

PLATES.—Portraits on steel, by a distinguished artist, similar to that of Washington Irving in the September number, and of J. F. Cooper in the January number, will continue to embellish the work.

TERMS.—THE AMERICAN MUSEUM is printed on good paper, with new type, and makes two volumes a year, of more than 500 pages each. Price $5 per annum, payable in advance. Four copies will be sent one year for $15. We shall be happy to receive applications, *post paid*, for travelling and local agencies, with references enclosed. All communications must be *post paid*, and directed to the editors.

TRAVELLING AGENTS greatly needed.

BROOKS & SNODGRASS,
Editors and Proprietors.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY.

AND

RURAL ECONOMIST.

AT a Convention which met at Baltimore, on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, distinguished for their public services, patriotism, and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, after full discussion, in the course of which a great mass of facts and valuable information was elicited.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention, that Silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of *commercial export*—thereby giving an active employment to American labor, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the Silk cause in the United States.

Under the latter resolution the subscriber has been solicited to assume the editorial superintendence of the Journal published by the Society. And now, with not the least abatement of that fondness (not to say passion) for rural life, and all its pursuits which prompted him eighteen years since to issue the first number of the old American Farmer, he is but too happy to salute once more his old friends and correspondents, promising to deserve new ones by the most assiduous endeavors (not incompatible with strict attention to his official duties) to accelerate the growth and progress of what he is convinced is destined to become a great branch of national industry, bringing into active exercise much of the now unproductive laboring power of the country, giving comfort to the widow and the orphan, by offering them suitable and remunerating employment; and making, in the aggregate, a large addition to the wealth and prosperity of our beloved Union.

Though Silk, and every thing connected with its production, and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture, will constitute the *chief design and aim* of the Journal, yet for the sake of agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of *Agriculture, Horticulture*, and *Rural* and *Domestic Economy*. Hence the adjunctive title "Rural Economist." J. S. SKINNER.

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form. Each number will contain thirty-two pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed colored cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal will please collect at once and transmit the subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS.—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All communications to be addressed, postpaid, to GIDEON B. SMITH, Corresponding Secretary to the Society.

All Editors of papers who may desire to see Silk added to the list of American Staples, and who will have the kindness to give this prospectus a few insertions, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

February, 1839.

PRICES CURRENT AT SALISBURY,.....April 11, 1839.

	Cents		Cents
Bacon,	12 a 12½	Molasses,	62½ a 75
Butter,	10 a 12½	Nails,	9 a 10
Cider,	20 a 25	Oats,	30 a 35
Cotton, in seed,	300	Sugar, brown,	11 a 12
clean,	12 a 13	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	150
Corn,	60 a 65	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Feathers,	37 a 40	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	600 a 650	Wheat, (bushel)	100 a 000
Flaxseed,	75	Whiskey,	45 a 50

Linseed Oil, pr. gal. $1 12½.—Eggs pr. doz. 6 a 8

PRINTING, PRINTING.

FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL JOB PRINTING,

—gold, silver & copper Bronzing,—

Neatly done at THIS OFFICE.

POETIC RECESS.

From the Knoxville Register.

"LET ME."

I ne'er on that lip for a moment have gaz'd
But a thousand temptations beset me;
And I've thought, as the dear little rubies you raised,
How delightful 'twould be—if you'd *let me.*

Then be not so angry for what I have done,
Nor say that you've sworn to forget me;
They were buds of temptation too ponting to shun,
And I thought you could not but—*let me.*

When your lip with a whisper came close to my cheek,
Oh! think how bewitching it met me;
And plain as the eye of a Venus could speak,
Your eye seemed to say you would—*let me.*

Then forgive the transgression, and bid me remain,
For in truth, if you go, you'll regret me;
Then, oh, let me try the transgression again,
And I'll do all you wish—if you *let me.*

ANSWER.—I'LL LET YOU.

If a kiss be delightful, so tempting my lips,
That a thousand soft wishes beset you,
I vow by the nectar that Jupiter sips,
On certain conditions—*I'll let you.*

If you swear by my charms that you'll ever be true,
And that no other damsel shall get you,
By the stars that roll round that summit of blue,
Perhaps, sir—perhaps, sir—*I'll let you.*

If not urged by a passion as fleeting as wild
That makes all the virtues forget you,
But affection unsullied, soft, fervent and mild,
You ask'd for a kiss, then indeed love—*I'll let you.*

BACHELORS.

As lone clouds in Autumn eves,
As a tree without its leaves,
As a shirt without its sleeves,
Such are bachelors.

As syllabu's without a head,
As jokes not laugh'd at when they're said,
As cucumbers without a bed,
Such are bachelors.

As creatures of another sphere,
As things that have no business here,
As inconsistencies, 'tis clear,
Such are bachelors.

When lot as souls in fabled bowers,
As beings born for happier hours,
As butterflies on favor'd flowers,
Such are married men.

These perform their functions high;
They bear their fruit, and then they die,
And little fruits come by and by,
So die married men.

But ah! as thistles on the blast,
From every garden-bed are cast,
And fade on dreary wastes at last,
So die bachelors.

Then Thomas, change that garb like skin,
Your butterfly career begin,
And fly, and swear 'tis a sin,
To be a bachelor.

VARIETY.

Latest Yet.—The latest case of absence of mind is that of an Iowa clergyman who thought he was married, and did not find out his mistake until he had passed down to St. Louis with his deacon's wife, and was there apprehended by the sheriff in company with the deacon, who patted his pastor on the shoulder, and, with tears in his eyes, ejaculated "*Why, brother, your liberties in my household concerns are astonishing.*" This last case has turned a horse-whipped wife out of doors penniless, and a clergyman out of church into prison. —*Chicago Democrat.*

There is a volume of good advice in the following pithy extract:

A Business Matter.—Call on a business man in business hours, only on business, transact your business and go about your business in order to give him time to finish his business.

A termagant told her spouse that she believed he was related to the devil; "only by marriage," was the reply.

What time is most likely to captivate a young lady? A for-*tune*, to be sure. What is a lady's most interesting age? Her marri-*age*.

A Joke not Dry.—A hardy seaman who had escaped one of the recent shipwrecks upon our coast was asked by a good lady how he felt when the waves dashed over him." He replied, "*wet* madam, very wet."

The editor of the Tallahassee Floridian is, or has been, a right sensible and prudent body, according to his own account of the matter. He says he set out on his editorial career on the noncommittal principle. He established himself "on the fence." Whenever he saw the party on either side of him in need of his services he jumped off and lent a helping hand—then resumed his comfortable quarters—"settin on a rail."—*Ib.*

Examination in Grammar at a fashionable Seminary for Young Ladies.—Pray Miss, what part of speech is the parson of the parish;

I Suppose he is a *conjunction*, Madam.

A conjunction, Miss? what kind of a conjunction?

A *copulative conjunction*, Madam.

Why a copulative conjunction?

Because he "connects like cases, and like moods and tenses."

How does he "connect like cases?"

He unites parties, both of whom are in *love*; which I take to be, that both are in the same *case*;

Very well, how does he "connect like moods?"

The parties to be united are, I suppose, both in a *mood* to be married, and are thus in "like moods."

But how does he "connect like tenses?"

If both are desirous, at the time of the ceremony, of being *immediately* united, as I presume is always the case, then both are at that time, in the *present tense*; and thus he "connects like tenses."

Does such a copulative conjunction connect like genders?

No, Madam, that is not according to the rules of Cupid's grammar. His rule is, that "copulative conjunctions connect unlike genders, or rather contrary genders that is, masculine and feminine,—never the neuter."

Very well indeed, Miss, your examination does you much credit; you may pass. You are entitled to the degree of *Bacheloress of Arts*. You shall have a husband when you are married.

Thank you, Madam.—*Boston Post.*

DOCT. T. J. FOWLER,
(Surgeon Dentist)

WILL be absent from Salisbury for a few weeks, persons from the Country desiring to have operations performed on their Teeth, will be attended to immediately on his return, by leaving their names at the Mansion Hotel.

February 14, 1839. 74—tf

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

A CONTRAST.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I discovered the precious object I was in search of—*health*. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 367, Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

General remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they have obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and *solely vegetable*, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers.—This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, becomes purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:

Dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatuiency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence, all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the digestive secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through which the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also, Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, by their salterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions. The use of these Pills, for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum. Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the Clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain avery remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He, however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

Directions For Use.—The Proprietor of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease.—The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require: those more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open: and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table-spoons full of water, may be given to an infant in the following doses—a tea-spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females: and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results.—For farther particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 367 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of Mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phœnix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douleureux, &c.—All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c., should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised to take the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to operate two or three times on the bowels in the course of the next day. Also, take a table-spoonful of the Bitters half an hour before each meal. For those of a delicate or enfeebled constitution, half the quantity may be sufficient.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

☞ A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

The above Medicines may be had of Messrs. Cress & Boger, in this Town, who are Aengts for the same.

Salisbury, March 28, 1839. 6m

New Goods.

JACOB WINECOFF & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends in general, that they have just received at their old stand at Strewalt's mill, Cabarrus county, 10 miles North-west of Concord, a new supply of

Fall and Winter Goods;

comprising almost every article usually kept in this section of country, which they offer at the usual terms—Cheaper than ever for cash, or to punctual dealers on a credit of twelve months. We return our sincere thanks to our customers for the liberal patronage we have received, and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit the same.

January 3, 1839. tf

Goelicke's Matchless Sanative.

A QUANTITY of the above valuable Medicine on hand, and for sale at the Post-Office at County Line, Davie County, N. C.,

By JOHN LUNN, Agent
32:6m.

Fourth and last Call!

THE undersigned *again* appeals to those indebted to him on account of the Western Carolinian in *any* way, to come forward and pay. It is out of the question for him to wait or be put off any longer: his necessities *are* pressing: he has waited years, with a great many, and further indulgence other than the law will allow, cannot be given, if settlement is not made in the present or ensuing month. J. W. HAMPTON.

Jan. 3, 1839. tf

Notice.

WILL be offered for Sale to the highest bider at the late dwelling of JOHN TURNER, dec'd., on *Thursday the 25th of April next*,

all the Lands that belong to said dec'd, (the widow's dower rite excepted,) consisting of about EIGHT hundred Acres. The said Lands are in four different tracts; one tract lying on the waters of the South-Yadkin adjoining the lands of John Luckey and others; the other *three* tracts adjoining each other, Philip Rice, Hezekiah Heathman and others, including the valuable Mills, known by the name of Turner's Mills.

A reasonable credit and due attendance will be given by the heirs. H. TURNER.

Rowan Co., N. C., March 28, 1839. ts

N. B. Any person wishing to view said Lands or Mills previous to the day of sale, can be accommodated by calling on the Subscriber at the Mills. H. T.

A Barber Wanted.

A FIRST-RATE BARBER, who can come well recommended, (none other need apply,) can have constant employ at the SALISBURY HOTEL.

Salisbury, April 4, 1839. tf

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers,

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pitsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

The following is an extract from a forthcoming work of Dr. Peters, the discoverer of the celebrated "Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills."

"HEALTH, wealth, and enjoyment, are the three prime objects of life. The two former are only sought as a means to obtain the latter. Man seeks for wealth as a means of enjoyment. But vain is such pursuit without the possession of health. Without bodily vigor and strength, neither the physical nor the mental—neither the inner nor the outward man is capable of any achievement, whether of wealth or of enjoyment.—*Mens sana in corpore sano*—a sound mind in a sound body—is the *sine qua non*—the absolute requisite—for any efficient effort in the attainment of human ends.—The mind may be active, but if the body be feeble, then is the mind active to little purpose. Enjoyment is not there; and the finest laid plans are rendered abortive by the shattered condition of our tenement of clay.

But say that a man could obtain wealth—that he could acquire the gold of Ophir, and bring home all the treasures of the mines of Golconda, yet without health, where would be his happiness? He would be miserable in the midst of his gold and his diamonds; he would pine away in wretchedness and despair; and he would exclaim with the wise man of old, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit!" His limbs are racked with pain, and he cannot rest; his appetite is gone, and he loathes his food; his stomach is oppressed with nausea, and he turns sickening away at the bounties of a munificent Providence. He would give all he is worth—nay, all the world, if he had it—for the poor, but healthy man's appetite.

"Please give me," said a hungry wretch, to a wealthy, feeble man—"Please give me sixpence to buy me a morsel of food; I am almost starved!"

"I would give a thousand dollars for your appetite," said the rich man, as he handed the hungry one a dollar.

Of so much importance is health to the enjoyment of life!

But whereto, methinks I hear the reader ask, subserves this homily on so plain and hacknied a subject! Do we not all know the value of health? Do we not all attend to it as one of the chief, if not the chiefest concerns of our mortal existence? Do we not employ the means to attain and preserve it? Do we not lay out money—do we not fee physicians—do we not follow their advice—do we not swallow their prescriptions!

True—most true—gentle reader, thou dost all things, we dare say, and more. Still, we cannot believe our homily on health to be altogether unnecessary. As in morals, so in physic is it requisite to have "line upon line, and precept upon precept." Men in health forget that they may be sick; and men in sickness do not all ways employ the most judicious means to attain health.

Very true, Doctor—men do not as you say, always pursue the right road to health. Now, I know of some people who are always dosing themselves with physic, and running to the doctors and apothecaries every day of their lives. They take, I verily believe, a cart load of drugs in a year, and yet they are not well after all.

Do you know the reason?

Why, yes, in my opinion, there are two reasons. In the first place, they take too much medicine, and in the second, they do not take the right kind. I used to make the same mistake. But lately—that is to say for two or three years past—I've hit upon a better plan. I take Dr. Peters's Vegetable Bilious Pills, and I derive more benefit from one dollar laid out in them, than I used in paying fifty in any former pursuit of health, besides saving a world of nausea and disgust in swallowing an enormous quantity of medicines. Do you know Dr. Peters?

Very well.

"And have you ever taken his medicine?"

"I have; I were a blockhead else."

"They tell me he is none of your quacks, who undertake to mend and regulate the human machine, without so much as knowing of what parts it consists, and how they are put together. They say he understands anatomy and physiology, I think you call them; and is as familiar with botany and chemistry as I am with the road to mill."

"You are right informed. Dr. Peters is no empiric. He does not undertake what he does not understand.—He was regularly bred to the healing art. He has spent years in the acquisition of knowledge; he has devoted himself to the study of the human frame, and the diseases to which it is subject, and now he is applying his acquisitions to the relief of suffering humanity.

He does not put forth the absurd claim so often advanced by the inventors of patent nostrums—namely, that of curing all diseases with a single prescription! Such a pretence he would deem about as difficult to swallow, as to take the nostrums of those who put it forth. There is no such medicine. There is not, and never was, a panacea for all diseases. The VEGETABLE BILIOUS PILLS pretend to no such miracle. But what is infinitely better, they effect whatever they undertake. They keep the word of promise to the stomach, and the *prima via* which they make to the ear and eye.

And that indeed is no slight recommendation. Nor are the complaints to which these Pills are adapted few nor far between. The disorders arising from a morbid state of the Bile are, unfortunately, many, distressing and fatal. A large proportion of all the fevers, especially at the South and in the marshy districts, are owing to this cause, from the distressing ague and fever, which almost shakes asunder life and limb, to the fearful "Yellow Jack," which seldom quits his victim without asundering soul and body as he takes his leave.

Conversant from his previous practice, with disease, in all its forms, which originates of the disorder of the Bile, Dr. Peters was first led to employ his knowledge and experience in the preparation of a medicine which should prove efficacious in this large class of diseases, which should should relieve the aching and dizzy head, and restore the nauseated and loathing stomach, at the same time that it prevented those more fatal effects which are so apt to follow from their imprudent neglect.

For this purpose he prepared, with much care and a nice adaptation to the purpose, the Vegetable Bilious Pills, which he is happy to say, from long experience and the abundant testimony of those who have employed them have answered, more than answered his most sanguine expectations.

It is not his own mere assertion that you are called upon to believe. It is not the ipse dixit of any single man—though he was as great as Galen or Hippocrates—that you are to pin your faith upon. Neither—although it is said in the sacred volume that "by the mouth of two or three witnesses shall all things be established"—are you to believe in so small a number only? "A cloud of witnesses" is before you. They are too numerous to be easily overlooked; they are too intelligent to be carelessly heard; they are too respectable to be slightly regarded.

Believing the spontaneous testimony of those whose experience is the best of the truth they assert. Dr. Peters has thrown together in the following pages, a few of the many hundreds of testimonials received from every quarter when his pills have come into use. They are left to speak for themselves. They are the words of those who "speak what they do know, and testify what they have seen and experienced."

☞ Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills, they are sold in Salisbury by John Murphy; in Lexington by J. P. Mabry; and in Charlotte by Williams & Boyd, of whom they can be had at the N. York wholesale prices.

GOELICKE'S SANATIVE.

THE SICK are all taking this wonderful Medicine which is astonishing Europe, and America with its mighty cures.

For Sale at the Post-Office, *Fallstown, Iredell county, N. C.*

By JNO. YOUNG, Agent.

August 17, 1838. 3m

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

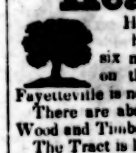
THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself that the most diligent exertions to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74—tf

Heath Tract.



THE HEATH TRACT, containing [illegible] hundred Acres of Land, situated about six miles East of Lexington, Davidson Co. on the road leading from Lexington to Fayetteville is now offered for Sale.

There are about 100 acres improved, and 800 in Wood and Timber.

The Tract is located in a very

HEALTHY REGION,

and is peculiarly adapted to *farming*. It has on it an Orchard, and a good Meadow. And independent of these advantages, the prospect for *Gold*, is unquestionable, as one or two

GOLD VEINS,

have already been opened, and some very *rich ore* extracted from them.

The celebrated *Conrad Gold Mine*, is situated a few hundred yards south of it; and according to the direction of the Veins of that Mine, they must necessarily pass through a part of this Tract.

Any person wishing to view the premises or get a more minute description, will call on Rigdon Wadsworth, in Lexington, who will give the desired information; or any person wishing to contract for the same will call on Dr. Austin, Salisbury; or address a Letter to the Subscriber, Trenton Post Office, Jones Co. N. C.

WM. H. HEATH.

Feb. 21, 1839. tf

The Thorough-bred Horse LATH,

HAS arrived at his stand in fine condition, and will be exhibited to all those who may call to see him. His Season will begin on the 15th of February, and end on the 15th of July. For farther particulars see hand-bills.

R. W. LONG.

MANSION HOUSE, Salisbury, Feb. 7, 1839.

SCULPTURING.

J. HOULDSHOUBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of

STONE-CUTTING,

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about ½ a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, [illegible] $2 to $2.50; DOOR SILLS from $2.50 to $3; DOOR STEPS [illegible] from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES from $10 to $15; GOLD (up shaft) GRINDING $10 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit a share of, and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County April 13 1838. 12m

COPAL Varnish, English patent Japan Varnish, Cabinet Sizing, Black Varnish for Harness Makers, Copal Varnish for Carriage makers, Japan used in painting for Cabinet makers, Sizing for Cabinet makers, made and sold, wholesale or retail,

By C. C. HARRISON.

Statesville, Nov. 1, 1838. 6m

Look at This.

SUMMER will be coming before long, and your houses are not yet painted; paints and oil are cheap, and labor costs almost nothing. I thank the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed on me, and by a strict attention to business, hope to merit a continuance of the same.

I will say to all who desire to have painting done, and may call on me, that it shall be executed in the most improved style, and that no pains shall be spared on my part to give satisfaction.

Any one wishing to have painting done, will always find me in Salisbury, unless necessarily absent on business. H. H. RAINEY.

N. B. All orders from a distance, directed to me in Salisbury will be punctually attended to.

January 24, 1839. tf

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

Col. Wm. F. Kelly and Thos. Foster, in the vicinity of Mocksville, have recently tried the improved Spindle, and are *highly* pleased with it.

L. M. GILBERT.

February 7, 1839. tf

No Joke:

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers, either by Note or Book account on the 29th day of April next, are most respectfully informed that suit will be commenced upon them unless previously arranged.

We trust our friends will take no exception to this course, as necessity compels us to the measure without discrimination.

WHEELER & BURNS.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1839. tf

Goelicke's Sanative.

THE Subscriber having received an Agency to sell the above Medicine, and also, the Medicine, now offers it for sale at the stated prices.

JOSEPH HAINES.

Fulton, March 28, 1839. tf

OLD CASTINGS WANTED.

WE will purchase, any amount of old Castings that may be brought to us; such as old cotton screws, old mill-gearing, old pots, ovens, mortars, &c., and will pay one cent per pound. CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838. tf